

JUVENILE JUSTICE FAST FACTS

ARIZONA IS USING THE BALANCED AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE MODEL

Appropriate consequences should be imposed upon children and adolescents who commit crimes. Specific consequences appropriate for a crime committed by a juvenile depend in large part upon the nature of the crime, the age and maturity level of the juvenile, and most importantly the potential for his or her rehabilitation.



Balanced and Restorative Justice Model:

Options:

- Diversion
- Probation: Standard/
Juvenile Intensive
- Residential Treatment
- Detention- The Arizona
Department of Juvenile
Corrections answer to
Adult System (mandatory
for certain enumerated
offenses)



Determining Factors:

- Severity of the offense
- History of the offender
- Family dynamics/
supervision needs
- Risk of harm
- Ability to make court
appearances
- Proximity to 18th birthday

Goals:

Community Safety:

- Curfew
- Home Detention
- GPS monitoring
- Restricted
Contacts



Accountability:

- Community
Service
- Apology
- Self-reflection
- Restitution



Development:

- School
- Counseling
- Treatment



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REHABILITATION IS THE GOAL FOR JUVENILES AND IS POSSIBLE FOR MOST

➤ *Rehabilitation ensures the human potential of the young person. Restorative justice based on terms or a plea agreement involves behavioral services and other appropriate consequences.*

- The mission of ADJC is to conduct a needs and risk assessment for each juvenile in order to provide comprehensive services including treatment, education, pro-social programming, and healthcare. In addition all receive core behavior therapy, those with substance use disorders, mental health issues, and or/ sexual behavior disorders receive specialized treatment. In general ADJC has found that 74% of the population have a related substance abuse/ dependency diagnosis and 32% suffer from serious mental illness.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

- *Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) does not necessarily demonstrate disparate treatment.*

SEE FACTORS IN THE BALANCED AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE MODEL AT PAGE 1.

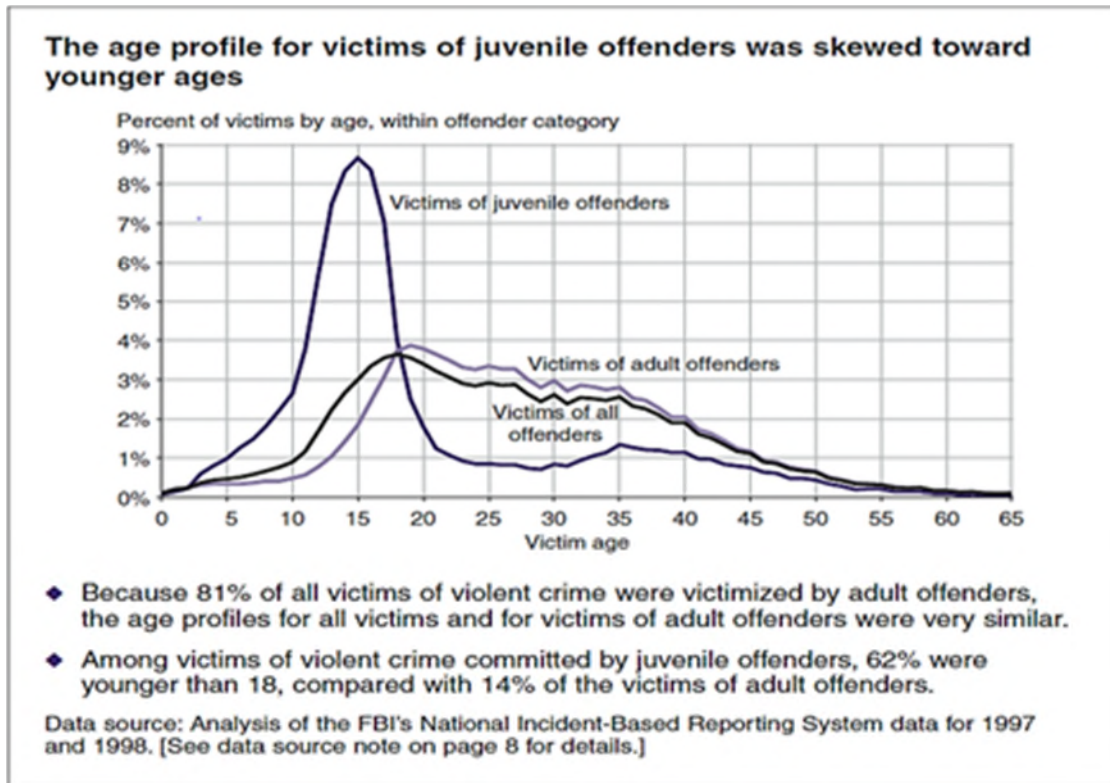
- A disproportionate percentage of juveniles in the system are low-income. Minority populations tend to concentrate in urban areas, thus, the effects may over-represent minorities.



JUVENILE JUSTICE FAST FACTS

VICTIMS OF JUVENILE CRIMES MUST BE CONSIDERED

Most victims of juvenile violence are juveniles, for example 95% of the victims of juvenile sexual assault are juveniles and 53% of the victims of juvenile aggravated assault are other juveniles.



A typical Juvenile case from Pima County where the victim is not part of the response equation and recidivism shows the approach is not working:

- June 30th, Assault (DV): Order: six months' probation
- September 11th, (new) Disorderly Conduct (DV): Order: continue probation
- November 30th, probation violation: Order: continue probation
- December, probation ends "successfully terminated"



JUVENILE JUSTICE FAST FACTS

LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF JUVENILES ARE HELD IN DETENTION

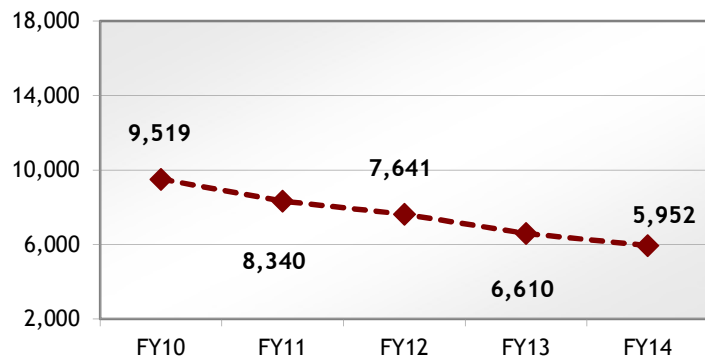
- Arizona is home to approximately 924,365 “juveniles” ages 8- 17.
- 2.9% of these Juveniles (26,991) referred to juvenile courts (1 out of 34).
- These 26,994* Juveniles were responsible for 39,578** referrals, meaning some juveniles had more than one referral in the year.

| 20A County: Juveniles Referred FY14 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Apache | 154 | 0.57% |
| Cochise | 654 | 2.42% |
| Coconino | 702 | 2.60% |
| Gila | 430 | 1.59% |
| Graham | 277 | 1.03% |
| Greenlee | 65 | 0.24% |
| La Paz | 61 | 0.23% |
| Maricopa | 13,476 | 49.93% |
| Mohave | 1,200 | 4.45% |
| Navajo | 576 | 2.13% |
| Pima | 5,229 | 19.37% |
| Pinal | 1,471 | 5.45% |
| Santa Cruz | 314 | 1.16% |
| Yavapai | 1,089 | 4.03% |
| Yuma | 1,293 | 4.79% |
| TOTAL | 26,991 | 100.00% |

Statewide Detention Activity FY 2014

- 5,952 juveniles (less than 1%) detained one or more times.
- 3,789 (63.0%) were detained per referral; 2,163 for court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or for another jurisdiction.
- Admissions: 9,027*
- Releases: 9,953*
- Total Days in Detention: 140,943
- (14.3% decrease from FY2013)
- **Note: Admissions and releases are total number of occurrences, not count of juveniles.*

Juveniles Detained



***The reason the number of referrals is higher here than the CSD is that the CSD used data extracted statewide on 07/30/2014, while the information presented here came from the AOC research extract extracted from all the counties in 5/2015. This slightly larger number represents new data entry that occurred between July 2014 and May 2015.*



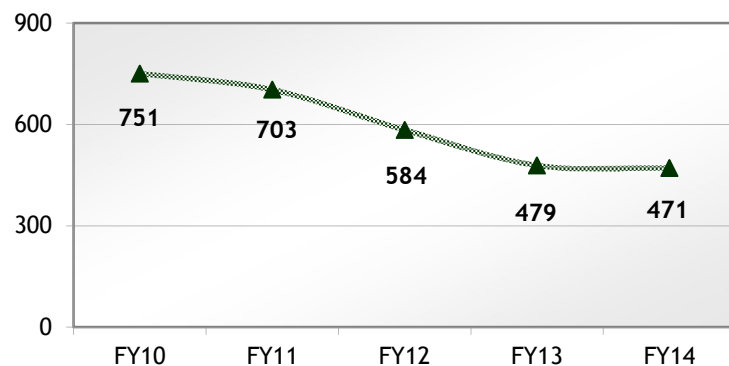
JUVENILE JUSTICE FAST FACTS

**LESS THAN ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT OF JUVENILES
ARE HELD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS**

| 20B County: Disposition to ADJC FY14 | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Apache | 1 | 0.21% |
| Cochise | 36 | 7.64% |
| Coconino | 20 | 4.25% |
| Gila | 10 | 2.12% |
| Graham | 8 | 1.70% |
| Greenlee | 2 | 0.42% |
| La Paz | 2 | 0.42% |
| Maricopa | 241 | 51.17% |
| Mohave | 27 | 5.73% |
| Navajo | 5 | 1.06% |
| Pima | 32 | 6.79% |
| Pinal | 32 | 6.79% |
| Santa Cruz | 11 | 2.34% |
| Yavapai | 17 | 3.61% |
| Yuma | 27 | 5.73% |
| TOTAL | 471 | 100.00% |

- 471 (less than one one-tenth of one percent of juveniles in Arizona) committed to ADJC by court order; down from a historical high of 1,670 in FY1998.
- ADJC commitments are down 1.0% from FY13, from 479 to 471. Over the last 5 years, commitments have declined 37%, from 751 in FY10 to 471 in FY14.

**Arizona Department of
Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)**



JUVENILE JUSTICE FAST FACTS

MENTAL HEALTH CAPACITY IS LACKING

Mental health issues in juveniles demand specialized diversion, including long-term treatment options, which are currently unavailable.

- 73,000 Arizona children live with serious mental health conditions and often end up in the juvenile system.
- National statistics, 2 million+ annually in formal contact with the juvenile system, at: 65–70% with at least one diagnosable mental health need; 20–25% with serious emotional impairments.
- Effective diversion requires community-based mental health services and alternatives to incarceration.

Program Example: ADJC has adopted the *Correctional Program Checklist* an evaluation tool to measure the effectiveness of treatment programs. That tool has found ADJC mental health programs to be effective in reducing recidivism, putting them in the top 25% of 500 programs nationwide assessed with the CPC by the University of Cincinnati.

STATEMENT FROM A SUPERVISING JUVENILE PROSECUTOR:

“Over the years, there were severe cases for which Arizona State Hospital was the only appropriate placement: juveniles repeatedly commit assaults on teachers, medical staff, group home and/or family members who may very likely be found incompetent. Attempts to initiate civil commitment proceedings met with minimal results, but it was a start. Without ASH, there is no place for juveniles to argue or for them to go. We are severely lacking in serving this very growing population of delinquent youth.” – Beth Beringhaus, Maricopa County Attorney’s Office.



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ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION/ INCARCERATION

- Drug Court (10 Counties)
- Family Counseling
- Diversion:
 - Community work
 - Counseling regarding family dynamics and delinquency prevention
 - Educational goals
 - Nonresidential, community youth service agency- based programs
 - Victim restitution
 - Pay fines, fees, costs of programs

JUVENILE TREATMENT SERVICES THROUGH PROBATION

- Emphasize accountability
- Skill development/ behavioral change
- Assessment/ evaluation
- Outpatient services/ drug testing
- Mentoring/ tutoring
- Shelter/ residential/ foster care

COMMUNITY JUSTICE BOARDS (2-3 VOLUNTEERS)

- Interview Juvenile
- Define “consequences” to include goal setting, education
- Monitor progress



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